



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Commerce and the Empire, 1914 and After.* By EDWARD PULSFORD.

London: King and Son, 1914. Pp. x+248. 7s. 6d. net.

It was not unreasonable to expect that the present volume should give a more systematic treatment of its great theme than was given in the first issue of *Commerce and the Empire* in 1903. The hurried preparation of that volume in the midst of the preferential tariff controversy, in which Senator Pulsford had a conspicuous part, accounted for a certain lack of completeness and orderly arrangement. The author does not lack fitness for his task, but he has apparently allowed his desire to stem the rising tide of protectionism since the beginning of the war to force him to turn out a piece of work that is even less systematic than that of 1903. Possibly, however, he may have given us something of more value than a thorough treatment of the trade of the Empire, in the form of a tract for the times.

The second part of the book deals with the movement to promote reciprocal agreements within the Empire. The series of short sections—more like selected leaders than chapters of a formal treatise—show keenness of insight and strength of grasp in the presentation of the problems involved in the preference policy: how to secure mutual accommodation among the “sister nations” which compose the Empire, each at a stage of development when it aspires to create a diversified industry of its own; how to give effective preference in respect of commodities of which the Empire produces an excess; how England can be a party to any preferential scheme and continue to maintain her economic and moral leadership. The risk of losing that leadership need not be taken because of the fancied need of “binding the parts of the Empire together”; the war has shown the emptiness of that delusion. The principle of imperial preference had not made sufficient headway to be of much consequence, and yet when the Lion roared for aid in 1914 the whelps came up over the rim of the earth from every direction.

It is on the political rather than the economic side that the book at the present time is likely to make its appeal. The threats of a war after the war do, indeed, ignore the disastrous economic effects such a policy would have on the allied countries themselves, especially upon Belgium and Serbia. In 1912, 62 per cent of Belgium's exports were by land and the bulk of them went to the Central Powers; the tonnage returns of shipping for Antwerp that year were greater than those of London, Rotterdam, Hamburg, or New York—a pre-eminence that could not be maintained if the threatened economic war should be waged. It seems to Senator Pulsford the most elementary and obvious truism that England and France too must suffer economically by such a war.

But it is the political folly of such a policy that the author most emphasizes. He is fully conscious of the fact that there is widespread and deep-seated distrust and dislike of malefactors of great territory, as there is of malefactors of great wealth. England belongs to both classes, and should so shape her course as to avoid drawing fire. "The future greatness and grandeur of the British Empire requires a policy of world-friendliness and not world-defiance." The author gives a unique turn to the argument by pointing out that England by means of the interest on her four billions of investments abroad, half of it outside the Empire, is able to secure a vast amount of imports for which no visible exports are exchanged—"unearned imports" he aptly calls them. They grew enormously during the quarter-century prior to the war, and they must in time of depression cause more or less of irritation among debtor nations; and that irritation ought not to be increased by a trade policy that would in effect say: Keep your products but pay your interest promptly. The book was written for a purpose by a man who really believes in the doctrine of freedom.

GEORGE O. VIRTUE

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

---

*American Charities.* By AMOS G. WARNER. Revised by MARY ROBERTS COOLIDGE. Third Edition. New York: Crowell, 1919. Pp. xxii+541. \$2.50.

"On the appearance of Warner's *American Charities* fourteen years ago its unique character was at once recognized; for that work is the first thoroughgoing scientific treatment of the most difficult and perhaps the most important of the ever-widening group of sociological arts to which happily Professor Henderson has given the generic name of 'social technology.'" With these words Professor Howard opens the biographical preface to this third edition.

For nearly a generation *American Charities* has been the handbook of a certain group of students in this field of social investigation. Without much question it was the best general work on the subject in 1894, when it first appeared; but in the quarter of a century just past there have been tremendous changes in the understanding of our dependents, in the attitude toward them, and in practical methods of relief work. Consequently there has been for some time a need for restating the whole group of problems relating to poverty. The question is: Should this statement be a revision of old formulas or should it be from a new approach? Mrs. Coolidge has decided upon the former course, and